LOCAL NEWS.

('ITT COUNCIL.-A regular semi-monthly meeting of the City Council was held last night. For official proceedings see another column.

Board of Aldermen .- On the question of the adoption of the adverse report of the committee to amend the law relating to the office of

Mr. Seaton said he could not see why the bill should not pass. The present was a time of great need on the part of the city, and this proposition to vote away \$200 could not meet his approval. He thought the office ought to be sold to the highest bidder. This \$200, if saved, would buy overcoats for the police, a bill to provide for which he understood would be introduced. He believed it was something that was essential and something that

ought to be done.

Mr. Janney said the adverse report was made on account of the work having been badly done under the old system. The Scavenger should

be a bonded officer. Mr. Markell endorsed the remarks of Mr. Jamey. The Scavenger attended to those who paid him and neglected those who could not pay-to the injury of the health of the

Mr. Scaton said that the Scavenger had certainly attended faithfully to the duties of his position in his (the speaker's) ward. He had seen the condition of things complained of exrecommended by the committee. It occurred to his mind-speaking of Radical rule—that than three pecks to a bushel, when they were was all very good—but it seemed to him that low decent measure was given. this report was to vote away the office into the hands of a certain party.
Mr. Janney called him to order, as making

personal allusions. The President-"The gentleman will confine

himself to the question. Mr. Seaton further stated his opinions on

the question. Mr. French enquired what had been done with the question of deodorisers as connected with the above subject.

It was replied that no action had been taken. The petition of L. McKenzie, president of the W. & O. R. R., for right of way through

certain streets, was read. Mr. French was in favor of granting the petition, but thought it too broad in its scope. There was no limitation as to conditions or re- tor of oysters. straints. He thought that the railroad should be obliged to keep the streets in order, and in general terms that Council should impose the same conditions on this company as were imposed on the various other roads in the city.

The amendment as proposed by Mr. French was added to the bill, and it was then adopted. The bill allowing the construction of a street railroad was read.

Mr. Markell was opposed to exempting the proposed road from taxation. In the present condition of the city we needed all the taxes we could get-all the property we could lay

Mr. Corse said that this was an experiment, and if we do not show it some encouragement it would hardly be prosecuted to a termination.

fortunes of the proprietors in a day. He mittee on the poor. thought it would be wise to exempt it from tax- Mr. Wheat urged an amendment requiring

Mr. Markell was willing to exempt for five

Mr. Seaton thought that exemption would encourage this enterprise, but suggested as an amendment that no distinction should be made on the cars on account of race, color, or previous condition.

The amendment was adopted, and the bill as amended passed.

A communication from Dr. R. C. Powell, on the subject of furnishing prescriptions and physician's services to the poor, was read.

Mr. Janney, from the committee to whom the communication had been referred, stated that the committee could make no recommendation; that common sense should govern the physicians in this matter.

Mr. French thought there ought to be some limit to the amount of money expended for sage. medicines for the poor, as sometimes these bills were enormous. It was surely never intended that persons who made a competent living should come on the Corporation for free medical attention. He moved to refer it back to

the committee. Mr. Janney repeated that common sense only could govern the physicians to the poor in this tions to the people he complained of, he had in the streets as it did here, now Wilmington done the city a great injustice. It was his business to know who were the poor. The committee had called on the Mayor and that official said there was no law prescribing the duties of

the physician of the poor. Mr. French aid if there was no law, it was time there should be one. If no duties are prescribed, if these officials can act precisely as they please, then a rule should be made for their guidance. He moved to re-commit the

report. Mr. Janney thought it should go to the committee on general laws, and it was so ordered. A resolution to repeal all laws relating to

forestalling the market, was read. Mr. French enquired what this resolution meant, has there been any grievance? He had

heard of no complaints. The President explained that the resolution

arose, he thought, out of a difference between the hucksters and the Mayor. The former were, according to their statement, in the habit of purchasing provisions in the country to be deivered, as agreed upon. The Mayor had fined several for this action.

Mr. Markell did not think that the hucksters had been fined where bona fide purchases had been made. The difficulty was that they bargained to take provisions from the country to the bill. The constitution did not prevent the be paid for at "market rates." This left the whole matter of the price to be paid subject to subsequent settlement-a clear forestalling, he thought.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on General Laws.

A bill of Geo. E. French for blank books furnished the city, was presented. Several items in this bill were discussed. Mr. Markell enquired who had purchased these books, and by what authority; what were

Mr. French replied that he supposed they were books for the permanent use of the city. Mr. Markell reiterated his question as to the authority for purchasing costly books; we had got into the condition of reckless expenditure

once before, and it was time it was stopped, and the question was how to put a stop to it. Mr. Seaton said that he was at the 4th Ward. registration yesterday and heard the registrar say that the books were falling to pieces. Did not know that these were the books referred to.

Mr. Markell hoped the committee would enquire what these books were, what is this royal minute book? is it gilt edged? or for the royal

The clerk stated that the book alluded to by Mr. M. was a record book for the clerk of the Council. The others were for the registering

of taxes. Mr. Seaton still thought the matter should be investigated.

The Board then adjourned.

Common Council,-The Common Council the Freedmen's Bureau. had a meeting of considerable interest. A large number of members were in attendance, but ple of Alexandria. the crowd outside the bar was much smaller

than usual. the City Council, reported that he had seen pay the debt. Mr. Broders, the owner of the theatre building, Mr. Pinn understood that these school-

other necessary repairs made, but that he thought the Council could occupy it in about two weeks.

Mr. Evans, from the committee appointed to obtain a registration place in the 4th Ward, reported that that committee had carried out its instructions.

The committee to whom had been referred the petition of oyster dealers and others for the compulsory use by boatmen of the State measure in the sale of oysters, reported, through Mr. Hopkins, that purchasers of oysters have already a sufficient remedy by State law, and recommending no further action in the premises.
Mr. Wheat explained that there was no

need of any legislation by the Council on the subject, as the law of the State was sufficient. Any one who desired could have that law en-

The chair said he did not think that Council could have two measures, one for potatoes, grain, &c., and another for oysters.

Mr. Smith urged that potatoes and the like were sold by the pound. He never heard of weighing oysters.

Mr. Hopkins did not know who would pay

the Inspector, some might be willing to do so, others were not, and he had not understood how this difficulty could be adjusted. Mr. Smith contended that in Washington

no oyster could be sold at all except by the isting years ago under a law similar to that now hands of commission dealers. He said when the oysters were high dealers seldom got more

Mr. Wheat did not doubt that oysters were often sold by scant measure, but the Corporation was not in fault for that.

Mr. Neale expressed his views, saying that as now sold, boatmen saved 25 bushels in 100. The President read the law in relation to weights and measures, to show that the city could have but one measure. The report of the committee was not adopt

ed-five voting in the affirmative, and six in the negative. Mr. Pinn moved to recommit.

Mr. Wheat would be glad if the subject was recommitted, to have some definite instruc-Mr. Pinn moved that the committee report

a bill making the clerk of the market Inspec-Mr. Smith moved to amend the amendment by authorizing the committee to appoint an

Inspector. Mr. Hopkins said such a law would be use less, because unconstitutional. No one could

be made to pay the inspector.

The amendment was lost, and the report was recommitted with instructions to the committee o report a bill providing for the appointment of an oyster inspector, with authority to collect his fees from purchasers. A communication from the Mayor, on provi-

ding fuel for the poor, was referred to the committee on poor, without debate. A number of bills against the Alms house having been read,

Mr. Shinn urged that if these supplies were Exempt this enterprise until it is seen whether or not it is to be a success.

Mr. French favored the passage of the bill. This was not an enterprise that would make the in future all supplies be purchased by the com-

> the Superintendent to report his bills once a month. The amendment was agreed to. Mr. Hughes introduced the following bill:

An Act to promote and encourage manufactures in the city of Alexandria. Whereas, the city of Alexandria, possessing manufacturing facilities in an eminent degree, out which are rendered nugatory by an unwise

and illiberal policy of taxation; therefore, Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Board of Aldermen and Common Council of Alexandria, That on and after the passage of this act any person, firm or corporation that shall establish ny manufacturing business within the limits of this city shall be exempt from all taxation on the part of the city for the period of ten years from the passage of this act. Sec. 2. All acts or parts of acts in conflict or

which are repugnant to this act are hereby repealed. Sec. 3. This act shall be in force from its pas-

Mr. Wheat said that ten years was too long. He would vote for three years. Mr. Moore moved to refer to the committee

on finance. Mr. Hughes did not think three years was ong enough to establish a manufactory. In

Wilmington inducements were offered of fifteen years exemption, and whereas grass had grown Mr. Neale wanted to know how about the manufactories already here.

Mr. Wheat said the resident dealers had many advantages over a new comer, and it was fair to give the new comer an even chance by relieving him from taxes, but ten years was

too long. He doubted whether such exemption would be constitutional. The State constitution provided that taxation should be equal Mr. Hughes desired to know if the cotton factory was not now exempt from taxation. Mr. Hopkins had had the idea of reporting

such a bill, but an examination of the State constitution had convinced him that such an act would be unconstitutional. Mr. Clagett favored the bill Our mechanics had now to go to foreign cities to get work; if

manufactories were here they could find work at home. Mr. Pinn wanted to know if the Cotton Factory was taxed. The constitution required that all species of property should be taxed equally but it did not say that every species of property should be taxed. He continued expatiating upon the advantages of Alexandria, but we we would soon be in the marsh. He favored

bill from being passed; let it be passed and then try if it be constitutional. Mr. Wheat-You are of the party that made that law. Can you tell us how to get around it?

tories might be exempted. Mr. Wheat explained that the Cotton Fac-

tory was exempted before the adoption of the present constitution of the State. Mr. Pinn thought that in that case the

adoption of the constitution would require that a tax be imposed on that factory. Mr. Wheat: -That would be an expost facto

Mr. Hopkins quoted the constitution of the State as showing that no such exemption could be made. Mr. Smith did not see that the constitution

interfered with the bill of Mr. Hughes. Mr. Clagett thought that the framers of that onstitution did not intend to prevent the Council from doing its best to help the town. Mr. Risheill said as it was evident there were differences of opinion he would move to refer the subject to a special committee.

Mr. Hopkins thought the bill ought to be referred to the Attorney of the Corporation. The bill after further debate was referred.

Mr. Wheat introduced a resolution for a special committee to obtain the colored school- if his wife was with him. houses from Gen. O. O. Howard upon paying the debts due on them, and said that he unlerstood that these school-houses belonged to intendent having been read, Mr. Pinn-They belong to the colored peo-

Mr. Wheat replied that Mr. Scaton had said that it was the intention of the Freedmen's

Mr. Wheat, from the committee appointed to procure suitable rooms for the meetings of as soon as the debt was paid. He proposed to

last night a fine rain, which was much wanted. brought here in one day,

and had engaged American Hall in that build- houses belonged to the colored people of Alexing at the rate of \$100 a year. That a partition | andria. The colored people had bought the would have to be erected in that hall, and some ground they stand on with the understanding that when the ground was paid for they would be conveyed to the trustees of the colored peo-

ple of which Mr. Seaton was chairman.

Mr. Wheat asked Mr. Pinn whether he would object to the city paying the debt and taking the school-houses on a trust to be forever devoted to colored schools. He thought that as the colored people of Alexandria had schools provided for them by the white people they ought to be willing to make the cost as light

Mr. Pinn was not willing to surrender the

Mr. Wheat said that if the city had still to pay 600 dollars rent for these houses, he would nove to change the schools to cheaper locations. Mr. Pinn did not propose to vote for turning over school houses in which he was himself interested it. If these houses were turned over would make the colored people provide school houses beside paying their proportion of

the school tax. Mr. Wheat was surprised that the gentleman had alluded to the subject of taxation, 99 out of every hudred dollars of school tax was collected from the white people. The colored schools were not filled because the fathers of the children were not willing to pay the \$1 school tax that was required as a requisite to

Mr. Pinn said that the colored people paid taxes equal to the white men in proportion to their ability. The colored people did not all understand the matter about the school tax. The Constitution intended the schools to be free and the Legislature required a tax to be paid before a child was allowed to attend. As to colored schools always using these school houses, he did not know that "word" would always be used. He did not propose to have that word "colored" kept always in the law. He expected to see the day that the law would consider all as men, and have "no white" and

'no colored" on the statute book. The resolution of Mr. Wheat was agreed to. The report of the special committee to whom had been referred the petition of the Alexandria Passenger Railway Company for a right of way through the city, adopted by the Board of Aldermen, was received from that Board and

read as follows: The special committee to which was referred the petition of M. D. Corse and others, for the privilege of building and running a street raiload through King street and several other streets of this city, have considered said petition and reommend granting the prayer thereof. Your committee believe it good policy to give a hos-stable entertainment to all such improvements, and would permit anybody to build railroads anywhere on payment of all costs and damages without aid or taxation of the State, or its counties, cities, or towns. Individual interests and enterprise may be safely trusted in these matters, and will best judge what improvements will prove profitable. We would rejoice to see the State checkered with railroads and studded with manufactories until we become as rich and prosperous as New England. It may be well to look for a moment at the increase in wealth and ma-terial progress of localities where the greatest freedom and encouragement has been given to such enterprises. The city of Boston, by the re-cent census containing 250,030 inhabitants, or about one-lifth the population of Virginia, is one of the greatest centres of both railroad and manufacturing industry in the U.S. And we see by the same census that the assessed valuation of Boston for purposes of taxation amounted to nearly 600 millions, while that of our entire State, real and personal, was only about 360 millions. Add to this that Boston is a creditor city as to other localities, while Virginia is a debtor State to a large amount, and we shall have some idea of the advantages of a generous

and hospitable policy. This wonderful growth, common to all localities adopting the same policy of inviting capital and skilled labor, teaches a useful lesson, especially to us who are blessed by nature with very superior advantages. Coal, the great source and generator of steam power, can be furnished here by way of the canal at two dollars per ton less than in the interior manufacturing towns of New England, and this fact together with others only a little less favorable, would soon make ours one of the greatest manufacturing and business centres, if by generous conciliation we could remove prejudices, unhapily existing, which re-pel the capital and skilled and educated labor ecessary to any great advancement. Let us then show our respect and regard for business, nergy and enterprise, not to be mistaken by : oledge in this case that no city tax shall be im-posed on our fellew-citizens for the capital invested in building and running this railroad for

ten years from this date. The only conditions we would impose are that the company shall make the grade of their road correspond with the street grade, and keep the grade and pavement between the rails, and for he distance of 18 inches each side thereof in good order, and in no case charge for one pasenger more than five cents for a ride one way over the entire length of the read, and observe all the laws and customs imposed upon similar roads in other cities.

In behalf of the committee. John C. Underwood, Chairman. Mr. Hopkins doubted whether the city had power under the Constitution to exempt the rail-

road from taxation. Mr. Smith said that the gentleman who wrote that report was one of the framers of the Constitution of the State. He knew that he was one of the "smartest" judges in the State, and he knew what that Constitution meant. He (Mr. S.) was in favor of adopting the recommendation of the report. Mr. Shinn called for the re-reading of the

report. It was done.

Mr. Shinn would not vote for some portions of the report. He agreed with the idea that all railroads should be treated alike, but could not agree that this railroad should be free and the others be taxed. As to the amendment about "race and color," the laws of the United States were ample on this subject, and it was no use for the Council to go into politics on a railroad law.

Mr. S. then considered the references of the report to other cities. Baltimore not only taxwere at ebb tide now and unless care was taken ed the proprietors of the railroad, but laid a special tax of one cent on each passenger, to establish parks.

Mr. Pinn thought that the provision relative but a colored man had not the same privileges Mr. Pinn said that if the Mount Vernon as a white man on the O. & A. R. R., nor W. fully handed the committee a five dollar note, Cotton Factory could be exempted, other fac- & A. R. R. Under the civil rights bill he and this morning gave the Treasurer of the could take the case to court, but that involved | night school fund additionally, a check for \$20, much trouble and expense. He himself had remarking as he did so, that he esteemed it a not been allowed to travel as white men did on the O. & A. R. R., and he added "I believe I am as white as any man in this house." took his action, but what did he recover? No-

> Mr. Wheat said this provision would give colored people no more rights or remedies than they now had.

Mr. Clagett said that if a gentleman did not want to ride with him, he did not desire to thrust himself upon him. He never went

Mr. Hopkins thought this bill had better be referred to the Corporation attorney. It was moved that the amendment be stricken out and the bill then referred.

Mr. Pinn urged the retention of the amendment. He was not like Mr. Claggett. If he visit. paid his fare, he wanted to ride in such car as he chose, and expected to go into the ladies' car

the city would furnish them a portion of the other occasions is open to the public. Court House lot. The Board then adjourned.

THE NEW POLITICAL ORGANIZATION.—A meeting of the "Reform Club" of this SHOPS. -Though not so extensive as the shops city was held last night in the third story of of the Orange, Alexandria and Manassas Rail-Muir's Hall. There were about sixty persons road, those of the Washington and Ohio Rail-present, including some five or six of Radical road in this city are large enough to supply

proclivities, At 8 o'clock, the President, F. R. Windsor,

alled the meeting to order; when Wm. II. Beck said at the last meeting of the organization it had been generally understood that the first business to come before the next meeting of the party would be the nomination of candidates for the Senate and House of Delegates; but from conversations with many of the to take such action at present. He, therefore, ed upon it. Indeed some of the passenger cars moved that the nomination of candidates be made there, have been pronounced by those postponed.

Col. Seeva inquired if the conversation alluded to by Mr. Beck was the sense of the entire party. He did not deem such a step defi-

Mr. Beck said he would like to hear the motion discussed. The Reform party had waited upon several prominent gentlemen, who endorsed their platform, but declined any nomination. He wanted to keep up the organization of the party; but, in his opinion, it would be better to defer making any nominations until of the round house, also, and there, as in the next spring. The people of Virginia were looking for relief from the next Legislature, and would evidently look in vain; consequently the Reform party should ever be ready when called on, and believed that by pursuing a The blacksmith shop is presided over by Mr. proper course, it would control the vote of the city at no distant day.

John T. Armstrong was in favor of making nominations, as it kept up the strength of the party. Suppose the candidates should be defeated, did not the nomination of them show the vitality of the organization? He referred to the election of Isaac Buckingham as Mayor of the city, in auto bellum days, and made some comparisons, and said the Conservative Convention had acted in opposition to the will of their party, and that the last Legislature had perpetrated a monstrous fraud upon the people of the State by passing the funding bil'. If Judge Thomas would guarantee to oppose such wholesale frauds, he would cheerfully vote for him, but would not vote for Thos. E. Taylor "any way you could fix it"-he had been found wanting. He was particularly hard on the Radical nominees, terming them stupid, ignorant men, who knew no more about going to the Legislature than so many cats! He spoke for some time on the financial condition of the State, quoting many things uttered by Mr. Daniels, one of the Radical candidates for the State Senate, and said the Legislature had been bought up by New Yorkers, He was not sure the Reformers would elect their candidates, nor was he sure they would be defeated. Neither the Conservative nor Radical parties would support their respective nominees, and this Reform party would eventually speak thunder at Richmond. He referred to some independent candidates in other counties, and endorsed many of their assertions. No convention he said should bind him to support

certain men. Rudolph Massey:-How about the Radical

Mr. Armstrong: -It shows itself. A more damnably disgusting assemblage never met. However, both parties are tarred with the same W. H. Beck said he had always favored

making nominations; but had canvassed around, and had concluded it unadvisable; but, at the same time he wanted his motion discussed so covered by the police, and the alarm bells were the sense of the meeting could be ascertained. If the party made nominations, he should support them, if nobody else did.

Col. Seeva made some remarks, urging uni-W. F. Gould thought it inexpedient to make

nominations at present. The club could meet once a month and talk over things generally. Mr. Armstrong said if it was the wish of the party to so act, he would cheerfully acquiesce: but, at the same time, wanted it distinctly understood that he did not withdraw any of his 'points." He believed the party would make

good run. The motion to defer the nominations was then put and carried. D. A. Windsor moved that the party meet hereafter once a month, which was carried.

Mr. Windsor also hoped that the Republican Mass meeting, purposed to be held at Liberty Hall to-night, would be armounced. Mr. Armstrong asked that a committee be appointed for the purpose of ascertaining the

views of the candidates for the Legislature on the funding bill. D. A. Windsor thought such action unnecessary, as Mr. A. would be certain to ask them

himself if he was present. Rudolph Massey moved that the platform of the party be submitted to the Executive Committee for any revision they might deem proper, which was carried.

On motion of D. A. Windsor, the meeting then adjourned.

Improving. - In its account of an accident heretofore mentioned in the Gazette, the Lynchburg News of yesterday says: Mr. Fayette Ponton, a breakesman on the night passenger train of the Orange and Alexandria railroad, was seriously injured on Friday morning last, by accidentally falling from the train. near Springfield station, nine miles south of Alexandria. The train was moving rapidly at the time, and he received ugly wounds about the head and face, and in different places about the body. He was not missed from the train until its arrival in Alexandria, but in the meantime he had been discovered by parties at Springfield, and properly eared for. He was brought to his home in Amherst on Saturday and we are glad to learn is now recovering from his injuries.

LIBERAL CONTRIBUTION. - One of our public spirited, and open hearted citizens, recognizing the meritorious work of the Young Men's Christain Association in this city, was waited to race and color, was needed. It was true that the civil rights bill provided for equal rights, the Association, and solicited for a small contribution to sustain its operations. He cheervery great pleasure to be able to assist so laudable and practical an effort to do good. Other gentlemen whose names, and liberality we are compelled to withhold responded, to the committee most freely, giving evidence that we are not a people to restrain our hands, whenever a suitable object for our assistance is presented.

CHURCH FESTIVAL.—The festival at Accokeek, Prince Georges county, Maryland, held yesterday for the benefit of the Episcopal where he was not wanted, but, when the car | Church at that place was very well attended, was full, he wanted the right to take a seat in considering the inclement weather prevailing, and passed off in the most agreeable manner. Some of the music was furnished by amateurs from this city and received the merited applause of all who heard it. The Alexandrians or rented to good tenants. Application can be who were present returned this morning on made to the steamer Fairy much pleased with their

WEDDING .- The Hebrew Synagogue was crowded this evening with the friends and acquaintance of Miss Waterman, daughter of S. Mr. Hopkins explained that the school Board onld soon receive \$2.500 from the Parkel. In consequence of the limited would soon receive \$2,500 from the Peabody number of pews in the church, no one was adfund and would build a school house with it, if mitted without a ticket. The synagogue on all

CATTLE. - One hundred car loads of eattle were brought here yesterday by the O. A. & RAIN.-We have had cloudy weather, and M. R. R.,-the largest number ever before

WASHINGTON AND OHIO RAILROAD WORK-

the requirements of that road, and are managed with that efficiency which secures the regularity with which the trains on that road

The ear shop in which, since the war, have been built all the ears-passenger, freight, stock, and material-used by the road, is under the control of Mr. Joshua Harrison, Master car builder, and the work turned out by him members it had been deemed inexpedient to reflects just credit upon all the hands employ-

> who are competent to judge of such matters superior to similar work brought here from the The machine shop is under the supervision of Mr. Cornelius Moore, an accomplished ma chinist, who learned his trade, with many other Alexandria boys, at the extensive works of Smith & Perkins, in this city, when they were in operation, and a glance at what is in progress there is sufficient to show that the place is fill

> their power to promote the smoothness with Isaac Smith, who with his assistants have just cause to be well satisfied with any work that bears the marks of their hammers.

machine shop, everything is conducted properly, the skilled hands under him doing all in

The management of the paint shop is entrusted to Mr. J. A. Williams, and that he well fills that trust is attested by the style and finish of the painting on the cars owned by the company.

Police Report.—There were no cases of a criminal character at the Mayor's or at either

of the Magistrate's offices this morning. NIGHT REPORT.-Night rainy and mild There were no disturbances in any quarter of the city and the streets were even more quiet than usual. No lodgers nor prisoners were at the station house.

POLITICAL .- A Radical meeting was held at Falls Church, in Fairfax county, on Saturday last, at which Mr. Gray the Radical candidate for the county, and others, spoke. A Conservative meeting was expected to be held to-day, at Langley, which was to be addressed by Mr. Sangster, the Conservative candidate for the

SAREPTA HALL.—The new Sarepta Hall will be opened to-morrow night with a grand ball to be given by Sarepta Lodge of Odd Fellows. All arrangements have been completed, a large number of tickets have been disposed of already and a delightful time is anticipated by all who intend to be present upon the occasion

Washington & Ohio Railroad. —It is un-

derstood that the negotiations for raising the money necessary for the extension of the Wash ington & Ohio railroad to the coal fields, interrupted some time ago, have been resumed and with every probability of a successful termina-INCORRECT.-The report that none of the

the late fire is incorrect. The fire was first dis

first sounded by them. The old saying about giving somebody his dues should apply in this SWEET POTATOES .-- Mr. Charles Potter who resides near Accotink in Fairfax county, sent to this office this morning a sample of the sweet potatoes raised by him this season. which for

size and flavor could not have been excelled.

Some of them looked as large as punpkins. Conservative Barbacue.—To-day was the time appointed for a grand meeting of the Conservatives at Grimes' Cross Roads, Prince George's county, Maryland, about three miles from the ferry house, on the opposite side of to the murderer. the river. Supplies were sent from this city.

RADICAL MASS MEETING. - A mass meeting of the Radicals will be held at Liberty Hall to-night at which speeches will be made by Messrs Daniels and Willoughby, candidates for the State Senate from this district, and it is expected by other members of the party.

was set fire to by an unknown party about five o'clock yesterday evening and entirely con-J. M. Austin, for bigamy, and W. H. Pinkney, colored, for grand larceny, both con-

FIRE. - A small carpenter's shop belonging to

the O., A. &. M. R. R. Co., in Lynchburg,

victed in the Corporation Court of this city, have been received at the Penitentiary. Ze Republican Mass Meeting.-A Republican Mass Meeting will be held at Liberty Hall to-morrow, Wednesday, at 71 o'clock p. m. Addresses will be delivered by Edward Daniels and Westel Willoughby, candidates for the State Senate. W. T. Early, of Charlottesville, and others will, it is expected, also be present and address the meeting. A portion of the time will be allowed the opposing candidates or their oct 24-2t friends.

There will be a special meeting of the University of Virginia Alumni Association of this city on Wednesday next, the 25th instant, at 7.30 p. m., at the office of S. C. Neale, to take action is regard to the death of the late President Maupin.

K. KEMPER, Sect'y. PUBLIC SALE AT HAYFIELD, FAIR Will be sold, at public auction, on WEDNES-DAY next, November 15th, if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter, at Hayfield, about six miles south of Alexandria, on the telegraph road, all the STOCK, UTENSILS, CROPS, &c., &c., consisting in part of Horses, Colts, Mules, Cattle, Hay, Corn. Plows, Harrows, Wagons, &c. Terms: A credit of six months will be given on all sums over fifty dollars, secured by notes satisfactorily endorsed, bearing interest at ten per cent. On all sums under that amount cash will be required.

oct 23-cots FOR SALE OR RENT. HOUSE, No. 223 King street, at present occupied by Mrs. Miner. Contains 12 rooms and is

RICHARD WINDSOR.

in excellent order.
Also the BRICK HOUSE, situated on Duke street, west of Fayette street, at present occupied by Mrs. Richardson.
Also, a FARM, containing about 150 ACRES OF LAND, situated about one mile west of the city limits, and known as FAIRVIEW, occupied at present by John A. Fairfax. The improvements consist of a DWELLING HOUSE, containing ten rooms, together with Barn, Stables, &c. All of the above-named pieces of property

will be sold low and on accommodating terms, oct 23-cotf RICHARD WINDSOR. NEW WALL PAPER.

J. P. CLARKE Is now receiving his Spring supply of DECORATIONS, The report was referred.

A communication from the city school Super
Quaintance of Miss Waterman, daughter of S.

Waterman, esq., and Mr. Henry Scherbach, who
Waterman, esq., and Mr. Henry Scherbach, who
Waterman, esq., and Mr. Henry Scherbach, who PAPER HANGINGS
ever offered in this city, at greatly reduced prices.
ap 14
No. 158 King street.

A LL PERSONS having claims against the late firm of McCLURE & STUDDS are hereby notified to present them to ANDREW JAMIESON,

TELEGRAPH NEWS.

DISPATCHES TO THE GAZETTE.]

FOREIGN NEWS.

PARIS, Oct. 25.-Prince Napoleon made a violent political speech in the councils general

of Corsica yesterday.

Baron Itajuba, Brazilian ambassador here, has received official notification of his appointment by the Emperor of Brazil as arbitrator under the treaty of Washington. London, Oct. 25.—The Morning Post, regarded as a semi-official organ, pronounces the rumor regarding the establishment of a Regen-

ey in consequence of the Queen's prolonged ill-The contributions to the Mansion House-

ness, as entirely devoid of foundation. fund for the relief of the Chicago sufferers amounted last evening to £38,360. The Glasgow subscription has reached £5,

From Mexico.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Matamoras dates to the 21st instant state that a pronunciamento was issued at Monterey on the 8th inst by Trevino in favor of General Diaz and declaring Juarez's election fraudulent. All the federal officials in Monterey and

other cities are under arrest. Trevino imposed a forced loan of \$50,000 on Monterey. American Consul Ulrich refused to pay \$1,500 imposed on him and hoisted his flag, but being given ten days to pay it or be imprisoned, he paid the money. Several Americans refused to join Mr. Ulrich in his protest. Trevino subsequently moved on Salillo and at last accounts was investing the place, awaiting artillery. Cespeda, who defends

ments. The Government troops had defeated Martinez on one side of Saltilla, Mortinez being wounded. The revolutionists claim ten States, Escobedo will prevent the revolutionists from enitrating to the interior.

Saltillo, was fortifying and receiving reinforce-

Cortina has joined Noraujo, a revolutionist investing northern Tamaulipas. Serinno, a revolutionist, after being routed,

fled to Brownsville, Texas. Palaccio, commanding at Matamoras, adieres to Juarez, but the people will pronounce against the government if the revolutionists are

at all successful The telegraph lines in Mexico are all cut.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24.—Bell Russell. another escaped prisoner from Nevada, was captured while endeavoring to ship for a forign port. George Q. Cannon, a Mormon leader, says

if convictions continue the Mormons will burn all they have and make another exodus as they did from Illinois. At Los Angelos a fight occurred in the Chinese quarter. Officer Bilderon attempted to arrest a Chinaman for shooting another. He was resisted and called on Robert Thompson, a citizen, to assist him. The Chinese opened fire on both of them. Thompson fell and died immediately. Officer Bilderon was shot, but escaped on horseback. A mob soon collected and attacked the whole Chinese quarter and were resisted by the Chinese. Five hundred armed men surrounded the Chinese quarter to police force could be found on the morning of prevent any from escaping. Fifteen Chinanen were hanged by the mob and their houses fired. The fire, however, was extinguished 9 p. m.-Oorder at Los Angelos has been partially restored by the authorities. No more bloodshed has takea place. Several Chinamen

have been arrested and are lodged in jail.

Murder. Boston, Oct. 25.—The body of Kate Leon, aged 18 years, was found this morning by citizens who wore passing on Western avenue, between Tremont and Francis streets, near Brookline. Her head was crushed, and there were evidences of a severe struggle and foul murder. She lived as a domestic with Mrs. M. A. Brown in that neighborhood. As yet there is no clue

Specie Shipment. NEW YORK, Oct. 25.-Shipments of specie

to Europe to day \$500,000. The Markets. LONDON, Oct. 25-11:30 a. m.-Consols opened at 93 for money, and 93a931 for account.

Bonds of 1862, 90\(\xi\); 1865s, old, 90\(\xi\); 1867s, 92\(\xi\). 10-40s, 891. FRANKEORT, Oct. 25, -Bonds opened at 964 or the issue of 1862.

Paris, Oct.25.—Rentes opened at 57 francs. NEW YORK, Oct. 21.-Stocks active and stronger than at the opening. Gold weak at 11 tall 1. Money steady at 6 to 7. Va. sixes 59; new 62. Flour dull and heavy. Wheat less

active and scarcely so firm. Corn quiet and Baltimore, Oct. 25.-Va. sixes, coupon, old, 594 bid, do. new, 64 bid, Cotton dull; low middlings 18. Flourdull; Western Family 71a \$8½. Wheat firmer, good red to prime 153a 156; Pennsylvania 155a157. White Southern corn quiet at 65a68; yellow do. 68a70. Oats

LADIES GOODS. Lambs' Wool or Merino Vests and Pants. These goods are indispensable to health and comfort. [oct 17] ROBT, L. WOOD. MERINO HALF HOSE!

dull at 46a48.

Best English Goods, very cheap, at GREEN'S NOTION HOUSE, CAMPHOR ICE, just prepared, and for sale by E. S. LEADBEATER & BRO.

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A VERILL CHEMICAL PAINTS-White and every shade of color, -The above are prepared for immediate application, requiring to Oil or Dryer, and give general satisfaction Cards with samples of colors, &c., can be had upon application. Sold at Factory prices by oct 23 E. S. LEADBEATER & BRO.

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A new field game, just received. Call and LE CERCLE! examine its merits at GREEN'S NOTION HOUSE,

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W. F. BROOKES. oct 23

PEARL HOMINY, GRITS and WHITE BEANS received and for sale by AVERY & DAVIDSON, 226 King st., cor. Alfred.

FOR RENT OR SALE-GREENWAY FISHING SHORE, on the Potomac, about 16 miles below Alexandria. All the necessary buildings for the accommodation of the fisher-men and their horses are good and in complete repair. It is, and ever has been, one among the Trustee.

L AVA FLOWER POTS—Farcy designs at oct 17 ENTWISLE'S CHINA STORE.

Trustee.

Successful fisheries on the river. For further particulars apply to Mrs. ANN C BRANDT, or Mr. JNO. B. SMOOT, Alexandria. oc17-1m.